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Final Report Afghanistan: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

| | |
|--|---|
| DREF operation | Operation n° MDRAF008 |
| Date of Issue: 29/04/2022 | Glide number: FL-2021-000050-AFG |
| Operation start date: 16/05/2021 | Operation end date: 31/01/2022 |
| Host National Society: Afghan Red Crescent Society | Operation budget: CHF 497,700 |
| Number of people affected: 30,800 (4,400 households) | Number of people assisted: 12,250 (1,750 households) |
| Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) has approximately 2,027 staff and 30,000 volunteers, 34 provincial branches and seven regional offices all over the country. Four regional offices and six provincial branches were involved in this operation. | |
| ARCS worked closely with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and participating national societies with presence in country such as Danish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent Society, and Turkish Red Crescent Society | |
| Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: | |
| (i) Government ministries and agencies, Afghan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), Provincial Disaster Management Committees (PDMCs), Department of Refugees and Repatriation, and Department for Rural Rehabilitation and Development. | |
| (ii) UN agencies; OCHA, UNICEF, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and World Food Programme (WFP). | |
| (iii) International NGOs: some of the international NGOs, which had been active in the affected areas include the Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees (DACAAR), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Rescue Committee, and Care International. | |

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

A total of 16 provinces in five regions across the country were affected by consecutive flash floods on 3 May 2021 following heavy rains since 2 May 2021. Since the commencement of the DREF operation and with the worsening weather, ANDMA updated¹ on 12 May 2021 the fatality tally had increased to at least 84 deaths, 32 people missing, 2,600 residential homes partially or totally destroyed, 3,600 animals perished, and more than 2,023 hectares of farmland ravaged across 17 provinces of Afghanistan. These conditions led to blocked roads and key supply lines in many provinces and hampered rescue efforts, mandating the need for heavy machinery to restore access.

The various affected provinces have also experienced internal displacements due to conflicts, and temporary cessation of health services during prolonged fighting between the then Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) and non-state armed groups (NSAG). According to the Weekly Humanitarian Update² published by UN OCHA on 30 May 2021, the accumulated number of people affected by natural disasters numbered 22,624, with 115,825 people verified displaced by conflict.

Provincial disaster management committees spearheaded the coordination in terms of assigning teams to carry out the assessments and the response. As a result of the assessment, a total of 404 houses were reportedly fully destroyed,

¹ Based on information extracted from an article published by The Watchers [here](#).

² Information was extracted from the Afghanistan Weekly Humanitarian Update published by UN OCHA for the period 24-30 May 2021. The document can be referenced from ReliefWeb [here](#).

482 partially destroyed, and in general 697 families affected by the flood in Bamiyan, Herat, Wardak, Sari-e-Pol, Takhar and Panjshir provinces.

While ARCS has been actively involved in the flood response operations together in coordination with various governmental and humanitarian actors and had conducted various aid distribution activities and training for ARCS, the events of 15 August 2021, when the change of government happened, led to the suspension of further activities since. These were due in large part to the cessation of banking services and persistent difficulties in accessing cash for the implementation of activities. Nevertheless, these issues were systematically resolved and activities resumed with about two months' delay.

The devastating floods affected Afghanistan which was already grappling with complex humanitarian emergencies, such as escalating conflict, and crippling poverty with the third wave of COVID-19 that was rising steadily in mid-May 2021, with compounding socio-economic impacts. Moreover, the years of conflict and instability have caused livelihood disruption and displacements. In the first half of 2021, an estimated 140,691 people were displaced due to armed clashes. The heightened conflict was seen across Afghanistan from June to August 2021. In August 2021, the political context of Afghanistan changed drastically as new authorities took charge and the process of reshaping the country's administrative setup started. The dramatic changes took place in the backdrop of a complex humanitarian crisis resulting from the convergence of conflict, severe drought, acute food insecurity, displacement induced by conflict and disasters, impacts of COVID-19, gaps in health services, widespread poverty, and economic hardships.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

As auxiliary to the government, ARCS is a primary national partner to respond to disasters across the country and facilitate disaster preparedness activities with its 34 provincial branches spread across the country. ARCS has a long history of providing life-saving assistance to people in need in Afghanistan. ARCS presence and local networks across the country are exceptionally well established, which enables ARCS to reach vulnerable populations who are not served by other humanitarian actors, for instance in highly remote and hard-to-reach areas.

In 2021, ARCS had three active IFRC-supported emergency operations (MDRAF007, MDRAF008, and MDRAF009) focusing on delivering assistance to households affected by multiple shocks (drought, flash floods, and displacement).

The branches in the targeted areas have teams of trained volunteers in disaster preparedness and response through established National and Branch Disaster Response Teams, Mobile Health Teams and community mobilisers as part of the Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) program. With support from IFRC and by request of ANDMA, from the very onset of the disaster, ARCS had active contributions in the verification of the needs of the affected population - especially in locations hard to reach and not accessible to other humanitarian organizations. In total, ARCS assisted 827 families (823 with essential household items and 4 with food assistance) in five provinces of Afghanistan - the details are as follows:

| Sector | Intervention | Provinces covered | People reached |
|-----------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Shelter and NFI | Distribution of household items (812 household kits) and tents (11 sets) | Herat, Bamyán, Ghor, and Badakhshan | 823 households |
| Food Security | Distribution of food packages. | Kabul | 4 households |
| Total: | | | 827 households |

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC Country Delegation for Afghanistan, established in 1990, continues to support ARCS in the following: humanitarian operations related to disasters and crises caused by natural hazards; health services in hard-to-reach areas; longer-term resilience-building programmes; coordinating support by IFRC membership to ARCS; enhancement of ARCS organizational development; and representing ARCS internationally.

ICRC has been present in Afghanistan since 1986 and continues to be operational through its main delegation in Kabul, as well as through its field-based offices in Kabul, Gulbahar, Khost, Ghazni, Kandahar, Lashkargah, Farah, Herat, Maimana, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kunduz, and Jalalabad.

In addition to IFRC and ICRC, other Movement partners with presence in Afghanistan are Canadian Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent and Qatar Red Crescent.

Collectively, Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country has established coordination and cooperation mechanisms anchored under the Movement Cooperation Agreement. The Movement Platform Meeting is organized every six weeks between ARCS, IFRC and ICRC leadership focusing on strategic level engagements. Movement Operational

Coordination (MOC) meetings take place monthly and bring together ARCS, ICRC, IFRC and Participating National Societies (PNS) currently present in Afghanistan.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee Cluster system is established as a sectoral coordination mechanism at the national and regional levels to clarify the roles and responsibilities of each partner, including non-governmental organizations, UN agencies, public authorities and other stakeholders. Cluster meetings occur monthly at the national level, coordinated by the respective cluster lead agencies coordinated through UNOCHA and covering shelter, food security and agriculture, health, WASH, protection, and nutrition. Meetings are attended by cluster partners, members and observers to share information, coordinate humanitarian interventions at cluster or multi-cluster levels, address operational challenges and feed into funding instruments such as the Afghan Humanitarian Fund.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) serves as a strategic, policy level and decision-making forum. ARCS and IFRC are the members of and participate in the national level monthly coordination meetings of the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, Cash and Voucher Working Group, Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster, Accountability to Affected Population Working Group, Health Cluster, WASH Cluster, Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group.

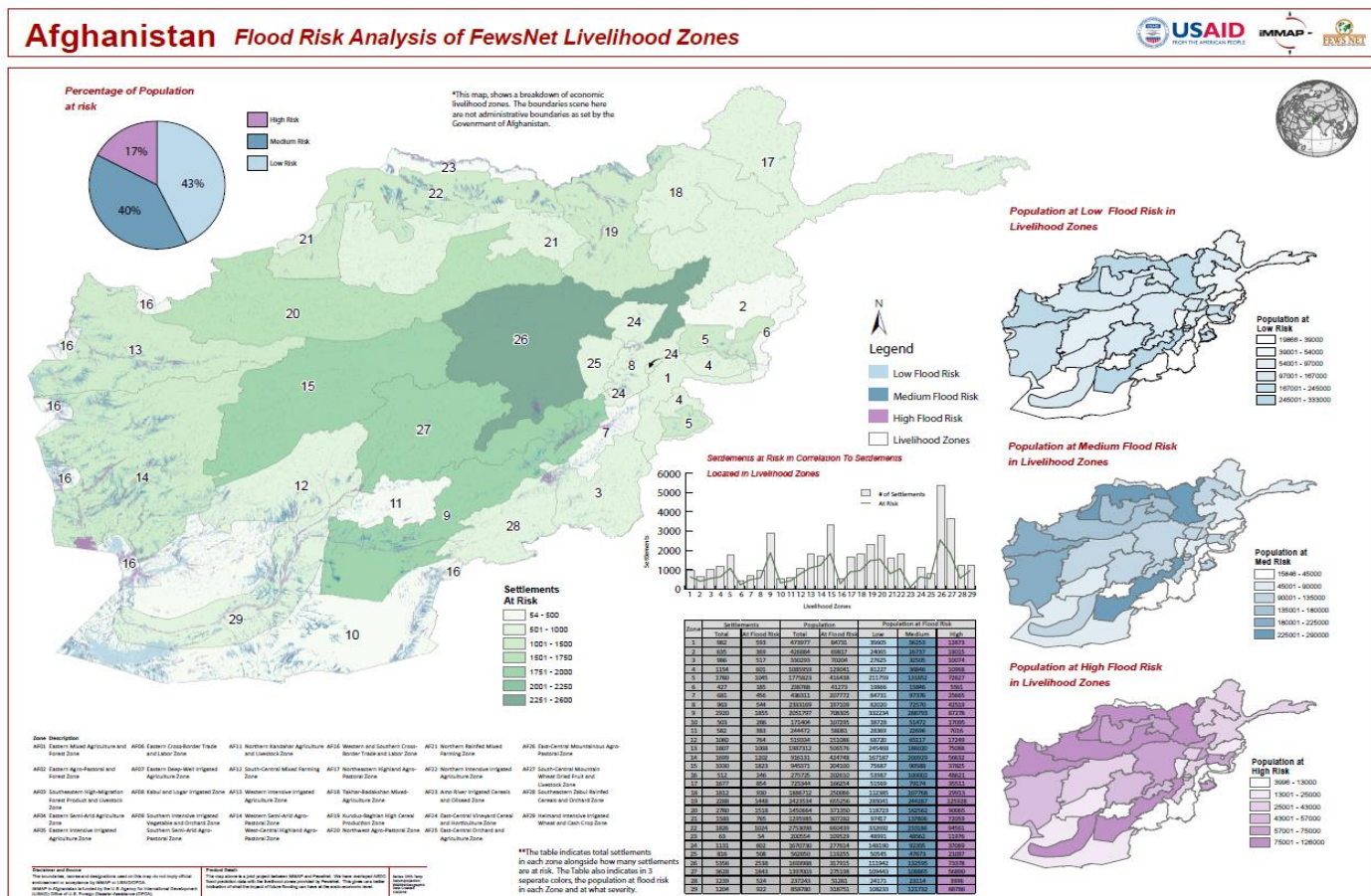
UN OCHA also identified and assisted the following flood-affected populations with food, cash, relief items, emergency shelter and hygiene kits, and restoration of water sources:

- 1,561 people affected by floods in Badakhshan and Takar provinces;
- 7,896 people affected by floods in Herat and Badghis provinces; and 868 people affected by natural disasters in Bamyán and Daykundi provinces.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The initial joint needs assessment conducted by the Provincial Disaster Management Committees comprised of government departments, UN agencies, ARCS, and international NGOs, highlighted that emergency food security, safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, shelter, and livelihoods recovery were amongst the key and immediate needs of the populations affected in the target provinces (Bamyán, Herat, Panjshir, Sar-i-Pul, Takhar, and Wardak). Over the months and due to the changes in the country, the situation in Afghanistan complicated the early recovery processes of the affected communities, and environmental threats remain due to reduced coping mechanisms.



Flood Risk Analysis by FEWS NET. (Source: [IMMAP](#))

As shown in the above infographic developed by FEWS NET, when flood prediction data is interlaid with livelihood zones, the impact of future flooding at the socio-economic level is assessed between medium to high risk for various districts of the targeted provinces. With winter that started in October 2021, the need for humanitarian assistance was assessed to be higher for the floods-affected households to ensure sustenance through winter and to enhance their resilience for future flash floods.

Risk Analysis

ARCS approach and methodology for selecting people to receive assistance and the seven fundamental principles were disseminated to ensure perception issues would not impact the access and acceptance of ARCS in the changed political situation. For community-based distribution activities, community engagement and communication were maintained. Sensitization meetings with community elders and members were used to manage crowd control. During sensitization meetings, the nature of the assistance, exact targeted locations, the type of assistance, time, date, and venue of distribution as well as the distribution process with beneficiaries were discussed and their feedback was duly incorporated.

Real-time monitoring of the situation and advising staff and volunteers, communication of activities and movement with all stakeholders, use of protective emblem, Critical Incident Management and Emergency plans in place helped in avoiding injuries or loss of life of staff or volunteers due to collateral damage from detonations of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), or crossfire. Moreover, to ensure safe community-based cash and/or in-kind distribution, ARCS with the support of IFRC put in place crowd control mechanisms, including gender-segregated queuing structures outside of the distribution centres, and marked queues using hazard tape inside the distribution centres. Similarly, physical distancing was maintained, masks, handwashing facilities, and sanitisers were available in the distribution sites to avoid the spread of COVID-19 and to ensure the safety of the people receiving assistance and the staff involved in distributions.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall operational objective

The overall objective of the planned interventions under this DREF was to provide lifesaving assistance to address immediate food and non-food basic needs of floods affected people in six provinces of Afghanistan.

Proposed strategy

The planned strategy and plan of the DREF operation sought to reduce the vulnerability of 2,000 households (14,000 people) affected by the floods. The operation was to address their needs relating to food security, shelter/household items, and gender, protection and inclusion as well as continuously assessing the needs of the population.

The operational strategy, on the whole, remained the same throughout the timeframe. However, changes were made to the implementation modalities due to circumstances developing in the country. Because of the obstruction of banking services since August 2021 and related cash flow limitations, the planned cash assistance had to be changed mid-way through the implementation to in-kind food assistance. A sourcing hub was set up by IFRC to support also these procurements partially through Pakistan. Although ARCS faced challenges relating to access to funds and changes in the organization as well as the changes at all levels in the country, ARCS managed to resume activities in coordination with governmental and humanitarian actors.

Interventions conducted

- Provision of emergency food security assistance to 2,000 households.
- Distribution of household items to 2,000 households.
- Community-based water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH) assistance.
- Ensure protection, gender and inclusion, and community engagement and accountability are mainstreamed and integrated throughout the operation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 12,250

Male: 6,247

Female: 6,003

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| # of people targeted/reached with safe, appropriate, and adequate shelter and settlements assistance. | 14,000 | 12,250 |
| # of households are provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance | 2,000 | 1,750 |

Narrative description of achievements

The initial target for this operation was 2,000 households. However, only 1,750 households in 5 provinces were reached. The reason for this was the DREF timeframe and winter conditions which constrained access to the beneficiaries in Sar-e-Pol province. A total of 250 households from this province were supported later under a different operation – the Afghanistan Humanitarian crises emergency appeal.

Due to the situation in Afghanistan, the IFRC Country Delegation procurement team coordinated the tendering, sourcing, evaluation, and procurement processes for various items across all emergency operations. As part of this procurement effort, 1,750 household kits were procured for this particular operation and distributed in five targeted provinces as follows:

| No. | Provinces | Districts | #Target Households | Household kits |
|--------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Herat | Chest Shareef | 300 | 300 |
| 2 | Panjshar | Rukha +Unaba | 600 | 600 |
| 3 | Wardak | Narkh and Maidan Shahar | 300 | 300 |
| 4 | Takhar | Farkhar and Rosta | 300 | 300 |
| 5 | Bamyan | Panjab + Yakawlang | 250 | 250 |
| Total | | | 1,750 | 1,750 |

The composition of the household kit is shown in the table below:

| No. | Items | Unit |
|-----|---------------------------|------|
| 1 | Blankets | 7 |
| 2 | Cooking pot | 1 |
| 3 | Pressure Cooker | 1 |
| 4 | Tea Pot/Kettle | 1 |
| 5 | Kitchen Knife | 1 |
| 6 | Serving spoon | 1 |
| 7 | Stainless Steel Mugs | 5 |
| 8 | Plates | 5 |
| 9 | Table size spoon | 5 |
| 10 | Food cover | 1 |
| 11 | Steel Bowl | 5 |
| 12 | Metallic/Stainless Bucket | 1 |
| 13 | Tarpaulins, woven plastic | 2 |



Food Parcels and Households kits distribution in Herat province. (Photo: ARCS)

Challenges

Against a backdrop of a country facing multiple natural disasters, conflict, change of government and near collapse of financial industry, the implementation of this operation was extremely challenging. Besides, the roads became blocked due to winter conditions and heavy snowfall constraining access and distributions of the relief assistance. Changes in ARCS leadership also affected progress in implementation. As a mitigation measure and to ensure a rapid response, the procurement was implemented directly by IFRC which reduced the delays in program implementation.

Lessons Learned

The lessons learned workshop has not been carried out yet. It is planned to be conducted together with the mid-term review of the Afghanistan Humanitarian crises emergency appeal (MDRAF007) within the second quarter of 2022 because these operations are closely interlinked, coordinated and endured similar challenges.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 12,250

Male: 6,247

Female: 6,003

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| % of households reporting meeting their monthly food needs. (Target: 80 % of 2,000 households) | 80% | 80% |
| # of flood-affected women, men and children of all ages who receive one-month food responses in a timely manner | 14,000 | 12,250 |

Narrative description of achievements

Procurement of food items was commenced using the local markets. IFRC procured the food from those local suppliers that have offshore bank accounts, which was mainly because of the disruption of the banking system in Afghanistan. The procurement and transportation works were completed in November and actual distribution happened in December and January as follows:

| No. | Provinces | Districts | #Target Households | Relief Goods |
|--------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Food Package |
| 1 | Herat | Chest Shareef | 300 | 300 |
| 2 | Panjshar | Rukha +Unaba | 600 | 600 |
| 3 | Wardak | Narkh and Maidan Shahr | 300 | 300 |
| 4 | Takhar | Farkhar and Rosta | 300 | 300 |
| 5 | Bamyan | Panjab + Yakawlang | 250 | 250 |
| Total | | | 1,750 | 1,750 |

The composition of food package is shown in the table below:

| No. | Name of the Commodity | Unit | Quantity |
|-----|-----------------------|-------|----------|
| 1 | Wheat Flour | Kg | 50 |
| 2 | Rice | Kg | 24.5 |
| 3 | Vegetable Oil | Litre | 10 |
| 4 | Pulses (beans) | Kg | 7 |
| 5 | Green Tea | Kg | 1 |
| 6 | Salt | Kg | 2 |
| 7 | Sugar | Kg | 5 |
| 8 | BP-5 biscuit | Pack | 1 |



Food parcels distribution process in Panjshir province. (Photo: ARCS)

Challenges

Same as mentioned in earlier section.

Lessons Learned

Same as mentioned in earlier section.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene**

People reached: 12,250

Male: 6,247

Female: 6,003

Indicators:

| | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # of people reached by hygiene promotion activities | 14,000 | 12,250 |
| # of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items | 2,000 | 1,750 |

Narrative description of achievements

Due to the situation in Afghanistan, the IFRC Country Delegation procurement team coordinated the tendering, sourcing, evaluation, and procurement processes for various items across various emergency operations. As part of this procurement effort 1,750 hygiene kits were locally procured for this particular operation and distributed in the five targeted provinces as follows. IEC materials were also developed, printed and distributed during hygiene promotion activities.

| No. | Provinces | Districts | No. of households |
|--------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Herat | Chest Shareef | 300 |
| 2 | Panjshar | Rukha +Unaba | 600 |
| 3 | Wardak | Narkh and Maidan Shahr | 300 |
| 4 | Takhar | Farkhar and Rosta | 300 |
| 5 | Bamyan | Panjab + Yakawlang | 250 |
| Total | | | 1,750 |

| No. | Item | Quantity | Description |
|-----|---|-------------|---|
| 1 | Antiseptic soap (Dettol) - 125gm | 7 bars | For hand washing, bathing |
| 2 | Plastic soap case (for 250gm soap) | 1 pc | |
| 3 | Laundry soap (200gm) | 7 bars | For washing clothes |
| 4 | Jerry can (10-20 liters) | 2 pcs | For water storage or transportation |
| 5 | Plastic bucket (10-20 liters) | 1 pc | For water storage or transportation |
| 6 | Plastic mug / AftabA (2-litre) | 1 pc | Handling of water |
| 7 | Soft cotton cloth (2m ² piece) | 2 pcs | Dark colour cotton cloth for menstrual hygiene |
| 8 | Toothbrush adult | 3 large pcs | Standard quality |
| 9 | Toothbrush child | 4 small pcs | Standard quality |
| 10 | Toothpaste (125gm) | 2 tubes | Standard quality |
| 11 | Towel (40 x 70cm) | 5 pcs | Standard cotton towels |
| 12 | Shampoo | 2 pcs | Bottle 250 ml |
| 13 | Kotex/sanitary pad (normal size) (box of 12) | 2 boxes | Standard quality |
| 14 | Bag | 1 pc | With ARCS logo and sealing with plastic ties |
| 15 | Hygiene promotion IEC materials with key messages | 5 sheets | Few most essential messages - 2 pages, both sides printed |

Challenges

Same as mentioned in earlier section.

Lessons Learned

Same as mentioned in earlier section.



Protection Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 12,250

Male: 6,247

Female: 6,003

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| <i>The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services.</i> | Yes | Yes |
| <i># of NS that ensure improved equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors</i> | 1 | 1 |

Narrative description of achievements

With the support of the IFRC Country Delegation, ARCS held a capacity-building three-day training in late June 2021 for the ARCS gender team on CEA and PGI. In total, 20 ARCS staff and volunteers (13 male and 7 female) attended the training session. This was made possible through the recruitment of a consultant under a different community resilience building grant, and focused on the following:

- 1) What is CEA and why do we use it.
- 2) Protection, Gender and Inclusion in emergencies (PGIIE).
- 3) communication skills
- 4) Survivor-centered approaches.
- 5) CEA in the Program Cycle.
- 6) Feedback mechanisms. Responding and acting on feedback.
- 7) Planning for feedback mechanisms.



FGD practice with Community people during the PGI and CEA training in Herat province: (Photo: ARCS)

Once activities resumed, the ARCS gender team traveled to the affected provinces and oriented the staff and volunteers who took part in community engagements, communication sensitization and beneficiary selection and verification. The vulnerability criteria applied for selection was: 1) Elderly with responsibility for children in household; 2) Households without productive assets; 3) Households headed by widows or single mothers with young children; 4) Households with chronically ill members; 5) Households with disabled members who are unable to work; 6) Pregnant and lactating women.

Challenges

Gender issues have also been a core challenge that governments are advocating the IEA to address, namely the de-stigmatization of women and to ensure equal rights of access to healthcare and education. These issues are reportedly being addressed by IEA, but fear persists amongst the communities. At this time, there are no targeted threats to IFRC or ARCS female staff and volunteers either in the office or in the field.

Lessons Learned

Same as mentioned in earlier section.

Strengthen National Society

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| <i># of NS branches that are functioning well in the operation.</i> | 6 | 5 |
| <i># of volunteers involved in the operation provided with briefing/orientation</i> | 120 | 120 |

Narrative description of achievements

IFRC held an orientation session for the staff involved in the implementation of this emergency operation before their deployment to field level activities. Staff were oriented on key objectives of the project, sectors to be covered under the operation, and a detailed session conducted on the information needed to be gathered under each section. In addition, with the support of IFRC, ARCS developed multi-sector assessment tools for gathering comprehensive data on the various thematic sectors.

Challenges

Same as mentioned in earlier section.

Lessons Learned

Same as mentioned in earlier section.

International Disaster Response

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| <i>Does the operation demonstrate evidence of effective and coordinated international disaster response?</i> | Yes | Yes |
| <i>Procurement is carried out as per IFRC standards.</i> | 100% | 100% |
| <i>ARCS engage with other humanitarian actors for coordinated humanitarian intervention.</i> | Yes | Yes |

Narrative description of achievements

Due to the limitations imposed on banking services, procurement processes that were previously carried out by ARCS have been taken over by the IFRC Country Delegation, in coordination with colleagues from the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) and Geneva headquarters. Logistics and procurement colleagues were observing the fluctuations in prices and when issuing tenders to meet the needs of emergency operations. This comparison includes items sourced from the Resourcing Hub established in Islamabad, Pakistan, where similar processes were conducted as a two-pronged approach to ensure that the appropriate relief items can be procured in the most efficient, timely, and economical manner.

Challenges

Same as mentioned in earlier section.

Lessons Learned

Same as mentioned in earlier section.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

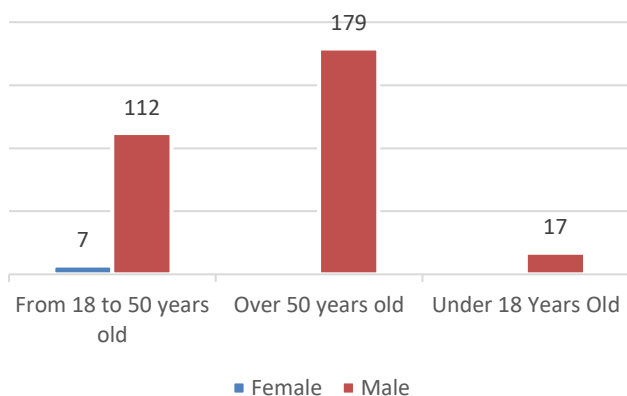
| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| <i>IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues.</i> | Yes | Yes |
| <i># of assessment done for needs, capacities and gaps.</i> | 1 | 1 |
| <i># of lessons learned workshop conducted</i> | 1 | 0 |

Narrative description of achievements

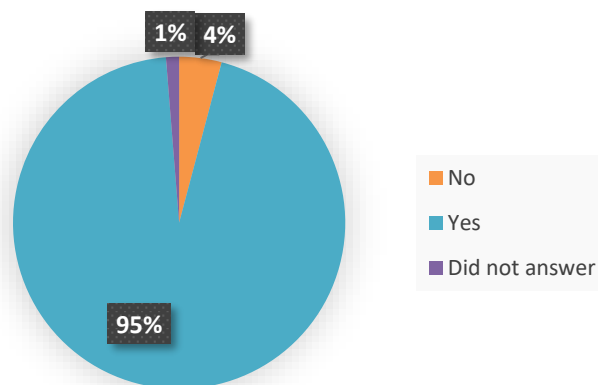
The communications officer was deployed with the operational teams in the affected provinces to document the assessment and distribution activities. These images and stories are packaged for the appropriate media platforms and shared to ensure that IFRC and ARCS remain visible and the public informed.

Moreover, the ARCS PMER department with technical support from IFRC PMER conducted the post-distribution monitoring Survey (PDM) in three out of five provinces under this DREF operation. A total of 315 beneficiaries were interviewed in Herat, Panjshir, and Wardak provinces. Based on the number of beneficiaries in each province, in between 10 to 15 per cent of sample size was selected via random sampling.

Gender disaggregated Age of PDM Survey respondents



Are you satisfied with quality of the relief package



As per the above bar chart, most of the beneficiaries interviewed during PDM survey were male and their age was over 50 years old, while in the age category 18 -50 years old, there were also 7 female beneficiaries interviewed. About 95 per cent of the interviewed beneficiaries were satisfied with the quality of hygiene kits, food parcels and household kits distributed, while 4 per cent complained about the quality of rice and beans items in the food parcels. The findings were shared with programme colleagues to be considered in future operations.

As mentioned earlier, the lessons learned workshop has not been carried out yet and is planned to be conducted together with the mid-term review of the Afghanistan Humanitarian crises emergency appeal within the second quarter of 2022. Following this exercise, the lessons learned and recommendations will inform similar future operations.

Challenges

Same as mentioned in earlier section.

Lessons Learned

Same as mentioned in earlier section

D. Financial Report

The DREF fund allocated for this operation was CHF 497,700, out of which CHF496,647 (99.8 per cent) was utilized as of DREF operation completion. The balance of CHF 1,053 will be returned to DREF pot.

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Full financial report is attached at the end of this report.

DREF Operation

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2021/5-2022/4 | Operation | MDRAF008 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2021/5-2022/1 | Budget | APPROVED |

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 24/May/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRAF008 - Afghanistan - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 16 May 2021 to 31 Jan 2022

I. Summary

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Opening Balance | 0 |
| Funds & Other Income | 497,700 |
| DREF Allocations | 497,700 |
| Expenditure | -496,647 |
| Closing Balance | 1,053 |

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

| Description | Budget | Expenditure | Variance |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items | 421,847 | 246,109 | 175,738 |
| PO02 - Livelihoods | 746 | 235,463 | -234,718 |
| PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash | | | 0 |
| PO04 - Health | | | 0 |
| PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 42,600 | 1,970 | 40,630 |
| PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion | 1,917 | | 1,917 |
| PO07 - Education | | | 0 |
| PO08 - Migration | | | 0 |
| PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery | | 13,106 | -13,106 |
| PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability | | | 0 |
| PO11 - Environmental Sustainability | | | 0 |
| Planned Operations Total | 467,109 | 496,647 | -29,538 |
| EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships | 10,249 | | 10,249 |
| EA02 - Secretariat Services | 20,214 | | 20,214 |
| EA03 - National Society Strengthening | 128 | | 128 |
| Enabling Approaches Total | 30,591 | | 30,591 |
| Grand Total | 497,700 | 496,647 | 1,053 |

DREF Operation

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2021/5-2022/4 | Operation | MDRAF008 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2021/5-2022/1 | Budget | APPROVED |

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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MDRAF008 - Afghanistan - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 16 May 2021 to 31 Jan 2022

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

| Description | Budget | Expenditure | Variance |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | 396,600 | 452,064 | -55,464 |
| Shelter - Relief | | 231,088 | -231,088 |
| Food | 180,000 | 179,305 | 695 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 40,000 | 41,671 | -1,671 |
| Utensils & Tools | 142,600 | | 142,600 |
| Other Supplies & Services | 34,000 | | 34,000 |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | 18,000 | | 18,000 |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | 18,000 | | 18,000 |
| Personnel | 5,720 | 2,929 | 2,791 |
| International Staff | | 2,895 | -2,895 |
| National Staff | 400 | 34 | 366 |
| National Society Staff | 5,200 | | 5,200 |
| Volunteers | 120 | | 120 |
| Consultants & Professional Fees | 20,000 | | 20,000 |
| Consultants | 20,000 | | 20,000 |
| Workshops & Training | 1,804 | 6,158 | -4,354 |
| Workshops & Training | 1,804 | 6,158 | -4,354 |
| General Expenditure | 25,200 | 5,184 | 20,016 |
| Travel | 21,000 | 2,166 | 18,834 |
| Information & Public Relations | 1,800 | | 1,800 |
| Office Costs | | 24 | -24 |
| Communications | | 13 | -13 |
| Financial Charges | 2,400 | 866 | 1,534 |
| Shared Office and Services Costs | | 2,116 | -2,116 |
| Indirect Costs | 30,376 | 30,312 | 64 |
| Programme & Services Support Recover | 30,376 | 30,312 | 64 |
| Grand Total | 497,700 | 496,647 | 1,053 |